JOURNAL
OF THE

# CHEMISTS & DRUGGISTS ASSOCIATION

MADRAS

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MADRAS

*Editor:*
SHRI R. GANESAN

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# Journal of the Chemists and Druggists' Association

MADRAS-3

OFFICIAL ORGAN OF THE ASSOCIATION

Editor

SHRI R. GANESAN

Vol. I JULY 1962 No. 10

## Unity and Conformity

In these days of rights and privileges, one is rather slow to think of obligations and duties. Why one? It is so even with bodies and institutions. It has become a fashion, and perhaps a self-imposed duty to submit appeals, memoranda, claim this, claim that, and various demands. But least these bodies think of their responsibilities. Least does one stop to realise one's duty.

In the discussions, the real issue is forgotten. The object of the talk slips aside. Personalities dominate. There is a very fine description of heaven by a judge named Hand—who says that heaven is a place where in the morning there would be polo game with Hand scoring the winning goal; in the afternoon a foot-ball game with Hand scoring the winning touch-down; and in the evening a public dinner addressed by Voltaire, where a heckler would shout: "Sit down and shut up. Let Hand speak". It is truly so. We do not bother to know what is right. We are only badly concerned with asserting whether you are right or I am right.

To put the above concisely, *let us think what is right, not what are our rights.* Let us forget ourselves, not the noble objects. Apply this attitude to our question of 'Uniform Selling Prices' and draw out answers. What then are they? A uniform price is necessary, and adoption of this entails certain sacrifices on our part. And this, we can bring about ourselves, and no extraneous control is indispensable to achieve this end.

The idea of a uniform retail selling price is not new. It is as old as anything. The necessity of it is not disputed. We do not know if anyone or any association would not want it! In the earlier issues and in the current issue the readers will find references made to it by various associations including ours. There are articles written earlier and now, setting out

**Views expressed in the Journal are not necessarily the views of the Association.**

**—EDITOR**

a plea to have fixed price, and not to cut the price. Our leader in the April 1962 issue refers to this topic. The Government have also a report touching the subject as a part of a general inquiry. This is not the place to detail them all. It is a good idea if one could put all the matter together for the benefit of the readers.

But the point is, this subject has two aspects One, the very idea. Two, the practice of it. The idea is taken for granted as accepted. But when it comes to a question of practice, the question resolves into a general question, who is to bell the cat? The cat will go free if sense of duty and reason does not prevail, and instead there are only demands, dependence and egoistic feelings.

Leaving again the other details of this aspect to be grouped together in a fine article, it is suggested here that waiting no more, making a wild chase no longer, we begin right away, right now with the working of a fixed uniform price. Quoting a higher price is a humane issue. Quoting a lesser price is equally so. It is for the benefit of the buyer and for the benefit of the seller that a fixed price policy is followed, and everyone conforms to it, by unity among themselves. The difficulty in the working is always the same as these common statements indicate. The other man quotes low ; The Government should impose ; The Government should cancel the licenses of the price cutters, Why, why not Government make it a condition of the license that the specified fixed price is to be adhered to by the licensee; Cannot an association do any thing; What is to be done with the bonusses received from the manufacturers, Why not the manufacturers stop this system of offering concession so that the retailer cannot under-quote; Why not wholesalers be restricted to sell in retail. All these are various questions and statements pointing to one thing ; that, we always demand and we do not do it ourselves.

Are we to be so restricted? Cannot we do it ourselves? Let us rethink in these terms. Let there be co-operation from others to aid But this co-operation is not to substitute our will and our own attempts. Nothing is said against all those statements. What is said is, let us do it ourselves. Let all the dealers meet, discuss and fix the margin of profit and begin to sell at the prices fixed. What is required is conformity in price, and to achieve that, unity amongst us. Nothing more.

**(We invite opinions and suggestions on the subject)**

Some champion fool in a newspaper office invented the word "Profiteer". This word is likely to be flung at any competent business man who is giving good service to the public.

# Problem of Cutting Prices in Pharmaceutical Trade

BY

A DEALER IN DRUGS

When faced with a price lower than yours on a competitive product, try using one or more of the following management techniques. It may save the sale at a profit!

1. Don't get panicky. Hold the conviction that your price is right. Fear of price is the weakest point in selling. Be confident and your customer will respect you.

2. Get all the facts :

(*a*) Check the quantity figured by competition.

(*b*) Check the quality figured by competition.

(*c*) Check the service figured by competition.

3. Ask the customer to be reasonable. Persuade him to make allowance for difference in your product features or service that justify your price.

4. Be flexible. Adjust your quantities, qualities and services to those of competition and refigure.

5. Find out if customer is bluffing. Check to see if the lower price is real or a figment of the buyer's too fertile imagination. Many a competitive price is named by buyers that was never quoted by competition.

6. Why is the price lower? Find the " fly in the soup " of the competitive price-it is nearly always there.

7. Modify the product specifications. Then you and your cut price competitor are not figuring on the samething.

8. Sell what you have. Feature your exclusive brands and those things you do so that no competitor can duplicate.

9. Enlarge product specifications. This will shift the basis of comparison.

10. Check on the competitor's product. Find out the ways being used to chisel on the product.

11. Discuss the product. Make the customer understand that someone can always build an inferior product to a price. That inferior merchandise is never a bargain.

12. Cite example. Give the buyer a healthy fear of the lower price by citing examples and case histories of the sad experiences of people who bought on price alone.

13. Sell your company. Emphasize all the good points about your company - its history—its personnel—its reputation. Build a buyers' yardstick and check off your sales points, one by one. Remember, superior salesmanship can win over price.

14. Can the competition be right? Ascertain whether a mistake has been made in your competitor's price. By taking corrective action you may make a friend.

15. Be reasonable. Demonstrate the difference between price and value. Always avoid an argumentative attitude. Talk customer benefits instead.

16. Think of the future. Consider the ethics and future implications of cutting or not cutting your price.

17. Always remember that any concession from price comes right out of net profit—every penny of it.

—[*With the kind permission of The Eastern Pharmacist*].

# Central Excise Duties on Patent and Proprietary Medicines

**Text of the proposals and brief explanations**

Consequent upon the introduction of the Finance (No.2) Bill, 1962, in the Parliament on 23rd April, 1962, the existing item 14-E of the Central Excise Tariff has been substituted by the following item :—

| | |
|---|---|
| " 14-E Patent or Proprietary medicines not containing alcohol, opium, Indian hemp or other Narcotic drugs or other Narcotic other than those medicines which are exclusively Ayurvedic, Unani, Sidha or Homeopathic ". | ... Ten per cent Ad valorem. |

" Patent or Proprietary medicines " means any drug or medicinal preparation in whatever form, for use in the internal or external treatment of or for the prevention of, ailments in, human beings or animals, which bears either on itself or on its container or both a name which is not specified in a monograph in a Pharmacopoeia. Formulary or other publications notified in this behalf by the Central Government in the Official Gazette, or which is a brand name that is, a name or a registered trade mark under the Trade and Merchandise Marks Act, 1958 (43 of 1958), or any other mark such as a symbol, monogram, label, signature or invented words or any writing which is used in relation to that medicine for the purpose of indicating or so as to indicate a connection in the course of trade between the medicine and some person having the right either as proprietor or otherwise to use the name or mark with or without any indication of the identity of that person.

In pursuance of the Explanation to the Item now substituted, the Government of India in their Notification No. 32/62—Central Excises, dated the 24th April, 1962 (Copy enclosed) have notified all editions of the following pharmacopoeia :

(1) The Indian Pharmacopoeia.

(2) The National Formulary of India.

(3) The International Pharmacopoeia.

(4) The British Pharmacopoeia.

(5) The British Pharmaceutical Codex.

(6) The British Veterinary Codex.

(7) The United States Pharmacopoeia.

(8) The National Formulary of the U.S.A.

(9) The Dental Formulary of U.S.A. and

(10) The State Pharmacopoeia of the U.S.S.R.

The former definition of Patent or Proprietary Medicines was linked with the provisions of the Drugs Act, 1940. The definition now substituted is self contained. The new definition excludes Ayurvedic, Unani, Sidha or Homeopathic medicines from its purview and as such these medicines will not attract duty as before. Under the new definition, any drug or medicinal preparation which is marketed under a brand name, or any name other than that specified in a monograph in any of the Pharmacopoeia, Formulary or other publication specified above or with a trade mark, whether registered or not, or other

direct or indirect indication in the preparation itself or its container, literature accompanying it etc., by a symbol, monogram, invented word, signature or other distinctive mark of the manufacturer will be liable to duty. Medicinal preparation approved in the official Pharmacopoeia referred to above and marketed with a mere name and address of the manufacturer without any indication whatsoever as mentioned above to classify the medicines as branded medicine will not be liable to duty. In short all non-pharmacopoeial preparations, *i.e.*, preparations which have not been recognised in the approved pharmacopoeias and other publications mentioned above as well as pharmacopoeial preparations marketed under brand names or marks including manufacturers special marks, symbols etc., besides the pharmacopoeial name are now liable to duty. To illustrate further, the following types of medicines will fall under revised tariff item 14-E and thus liable to duty :—

(*i*) All non-pharmacopoeial preparations.

(*ii*) A pharmaceutical preparations (*i.e.* a preparation recognised in an approved pharmacopoeia) if it is sold under a brand name or any other name besides the pharmacopoeial name,

(*iii*) Any preparation whether described under a pharmacopoeial name or otherwise which bears a distinguishing name, either preceding or following such name,

(*iv*) Any preparation whether described under a pharmacopoeial name or otherwise which bears on itself or on its container any mark or symbol which is a distinctive mark of the manufacturer.

Under the Finance (No. 2) Bill, 1962, the following sub-clause has been added to Section 2(f) of the Central Excises and Salt Act, 1944.

" (*iii*) in relation to Patent or Proprietary medicines as defined in Item 14-E of the First Schedule and in relation to Cosmetics and Toilet Preparations as defined in Item No. 14-F of that Schedule, includes the conversion of powder into tablets or capsules, the labelling of containers intended for consumers and repacking from bulk packs to retail packs or the adoption of any other treatment to render the product marketable to consumers ".

According to this amendment, conversion of powder into tablets or capsules, labelling or relabelling of containers intended for consumers and repacking from bulk packs to retail packs or the adoption of any other treatment to render the product marketable to the consumer become processes of manufacture which are subject to Central Excise Control and payment of Central Excise duty. All persons carrying out these processes are, therefore, required to take our L-4-Licence and follow the procedure prescribed under the Central Excises and Salt Act 1944. Collectorate Trade Notice No. 47(MP)/General/62. It is not, however, the intention to tax the medicines or mixtures prepared by dispensers (whether Hospitals or private Druggists and Chemists and others) with reference to individual prescriptions of doctors, which normally do not bear a special brand or mark. If however, a manufacturer-cum-dispenser clears from his factory in bulk a preparation under a Pharmacopoeial name, without payment of duty being not falling under the revised tariff definition under Item 14-E at the time of clearance from the produciug factory, repacks it in small containers (capsules or bottles or retail size etc.) in the

dispensing premises and sells them under a brand name or with a trade mark etc., in standarised sizes which will at that stage fall under the revised tariff definition and thus liable to duty, such a manufacturer will have to take out a L-4 licence for his dispensing premises and such repacked goods will have to be cleared on payment of duty by following the usual Central Excise procedure. Similarly, any person engaged in packing and selling under the brand name, mark etc. Pharmacopoeial preparation not falling under the revised tariff definition at the time of clearance from the producing factory, will have to take out a a licence in form L-4 and pay duty on the end product which will satisfy the definition on Patent and Proprietary Medicines as revised.

In order to avoid double taxation, the movement of bulk medicines in a form not ready for use (*i.e.*, not in a dosage form and without a label or other indication of dose, method of usage or application or any other therapeutic information) will for the present be permitted from one licenced manufacturer to another without payment of duty under A.R. 3, procedure for the purpose of relabelling into forms render them "ready for use" and duty will be recovered from such packers at the time of clearance. (The Collectorate Trade Notice No. 64(MP) Medicines/61). It should, however, be noted that a medicine in the form of tablet, capsule, ampule, lozenges, pills, suppositories or any other individual dosage form, however, large the size of the packing may be allowed clearance under A.R. 3 procedure but will be allowed clearance only on payment of duty, if it falls within the definition of Item 14-E.

According to the tariff item as now substituted, Patent or Proprietary Medicines are liable to duty at 10% *ad valorem.* However, the Government of India under their Notification No. 33/62 Central Excises, dated the 24th April, 1962 (quoted below) have exempted Sera and Vaccines from the whole of duty and all other Patent and Proprietary Medicines from so much of the duty leviable thereon as is in excess of 7½% *ad valorem.*

G. S. R. No. 513. In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-rule (1) of rule 8 of the Central Excise Rules, 1944, as in force in India as applied to the State of Pondicherry, the Central Government hereby exempts the patent or proprietary medicines specified in column 2 of the Table below, from so much of the excise duty leviable thereon under Item 14-E, of the First Schedule to the Central Excises and Salt Act 1944, as is in excess of the duty specified in the corresponding entry in column 3, of the said Table.

TABLE

| S. No. 1 | Description. 2 | Duty. 3 |
|---|---|---|
| 1. | Sera and vaccines | ... Nil. |
| 2. | All other Patent or Proprietary medicines | ... 7½% ad valorem. |

Since, duty on certain medicines and drugs considered as 'life saving' has also been reduced with retrospective effect from 24th April 1962. (*Vide* 108/62 Central Excise Notification dated 13-6-'62).

G.S.R. 788. In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-rule (1) of rule 8 of the Central Excise Rules, 1944, as in force in India and as applied to the State of Pondicherry, the Central Government hereby exempts with effect from the 24th April, 1962, the following patent or proprietary medicines falling under item No. 14-E of the First schedule to the Central Excises and Salt Act, 1944 (1 of 1944), from so much of the duty as is in excess of 2½% *ad valorem*, namely :—

1. Quinine and its salts;
2. Dapsone;
3. Isoniazid;
4. Para-amino Salicylic Acid, its salts and esters;
5. Insulin, all types;
6. Iodochlorohydroxyquinoline, Di-iodo-hydroxyquinoline and Emetine;
7. Penicillin and Streptomycin including Dihydrostreptomycin, in their pure form or as salts or as derivatives or in combinations among themselves or with any other medicine at serial 1 to 6 above and intended for oral or parenteral use but excluding combinations with any other substance in therapeutic or prophylactic quantities.

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# Oliver Goldsmith on English Doctors

WHATEVER may be the merits of the English in other sciences, they seem peculiarly excellent in the art of healing. There is scarcely a disorder incident to humanity, against which they are not possessed with a most infallible antidote. The professors of other arts confess the inevitable intricacy of things; talk with doubt, and decide with hesitation; but doubting is entirely unknown in medicine; the advertising professors here delight in cases of difficulty; be the disorder never so desperate or radical, you will find numbers in every street, who, by levelling a pill at the part affected, promise a certain cure without loss of time, knowledge of a bedfellow, or hindrance of business. When I consider the assiduity of this profession, their benevolence amazes me. They not only in general give their medicines for half value, but use the most persuasive remonstrances to induce the sick to come and be cured. Sure there must be something strangely obstinate in an English patient who refuses so much health upon such easy terms; does he take a pride in being bloated with a dropsy? Does he find pleasure in the alternations of an intermittent fever? Or feel as much satisfaction in nursing up his gout, as he found pleasure in acquiring it? He must, otherwise he would never reject such repeated assurances of instant relief. What can be more convincing than the manner in which the sick are invited to be well? The doctor first begs the most earnest attention of the public to what he is going to propose; he solemnly affirms the pill was never found to want success; he produces a list of those who have been rescued from the grave by taking it. Yet, notwithstanding all this, there are many here who now and then think proper to be sick; only sick did I say? There are some who even think proper to die! Yes, by the head of Confucius they die! though they might have purchased the health restoring specific for half a crown at every corner.

I am amazed, my dear Fum Hoam, that these doctors who know what an obstinate set of people they have to deal with, have never thought of attempting to revive the dead. When living are found to reject their prescriptions, they ought in conscience to apply to the dead, from whom they can expect no such mortifying repulses; they would find in the dead the most complying patients imaginable; and what gratitude might they not expect from the patient's son, now no longer an heir, and his wife, now no longer a widow. Think not, my friend, that there is anything chimerical in such an attempt; they already perform cures equally strange; What can be more truly astonishing than to see old age restored to youth, and vigour to the most feeble constitutions; yet this is performed here every day; a simple electuary effects these wonders, even without the bungling ceremonies of having the patient boiled up in a kettle, or ground down in a mill.

—(*from "Citizen of the World"*)

Here is a law of self-development - no man can grow unless his tasks are larger than his experience.

When a man does precisely what he has done before, he has gained nothing, except perhaps a bit of money.

As soon as he refuses to attempt anything that he has not done before, he is done.

—(*Casson*)

# Our Association News

**Delayed Payments by Government Hospitals**

The Association addressed two letters to the Director of Medical Services:

One, re: delayed payments by the Government Hospitals, delay extending over more than a year in very many cases—

and Two, re: Objections raised by the certain institutions and Hospitals for the surcharges added in the supply invoices consequent to the new excise proposals made by the Union Finance Minister.

Here is our letter re: Delayed, Payments:

DR/256/62. *7/12th May, 1962.*

The Director of Medical Services,
Madras State,
79/81, Mount Road,
MADRAS-6.

Madam,

It has been brought to the notice of the Association that bills submitted for supplies effected to Hospitals are paid only after several months. In many cases, they are paid after 18 and 20 months.

It is a well known fact that supplies to hospitals are made at special-concessional rates and the margins the suppliers get are very little. But, if payments are held back for over 12 months and 18 months, these little margins also would be swallowed up by interest accruing on such locked up amounts.

We would therefore request you to kindly look into the matter and issue necessary instructions to expedite the payment of the Bills without any avoidable delay.

Thanking you,

Yours faithfully,

(*Sd*) ——

*General Secretary.*

C.C. to the Secretary, Health Department, Government of Madras, for information and for doing the needful to help the trade.

This is the reply received by us:—

From

The Director of Medical Services, Madras-6.

To

The General Secretary, The Chemists and Druggists Association, No. 1, Memorial Hall Street, Madras-3.

R. No. 103795 P. & D. III/62
dated 31-5-'62.

Sir,

Sub: Bills - Delay in payment - Regarding.

Ref.: Your letter Ref. No. DR/256/62, dated 7/12-5-'62.

I have to state that necessary instructions have since been issued to the Officers concerned for settling the pending bills without any further delay.

Yours faithfully,

(*Sd.*) ——

*For Director of Medical Services.*

## Excise Surcharges in the Sale Invoices

EX/307/62. *19th June, '62.*

The Director of Medical Services,
Madras State,
79-81, Mount Road,
MADRAS-6.

Dear Sir,

Re: Surcharge on supplies of Pharmaceutical Specialities etc., to Government Hospitals in the State of Madras.

We have to bring to your kind notice that consequent to the taxation proposals of the Hon'ble Finance Minister made in the Parliament on 24th April, 1962, it has become necessary for the trade to charge the additional tax *i.e.*, Surcharge, working upto 7·5% in many cases, on the supplies made to trade as well as Government Hospitals.

It has been reported by members of our Association that a few Hospitals under your kind control are not agreeing to the payment of this Surcharge on account of levy of Excise duty, which is not reasonable.

We shall be obliged if you please pass necessary orders asking all the Government Hospitals in Madras State to accept the extent of Surcharge on all supplies made to them by the trade. In case any other clarification in the matter is required we will be pleased to meet in the form of a deputation soon after we hear from you.

Thanking and assuring you of our best co-operation at all times.

We remain,
Yours faithfully,
*For Chemists and Druggists Association,*
(*Sd.*) ——
*General Secretary.*

## Excise Levy

In the last issue the readers would find our communication to the Government of India, conveying the two resolutions of our Association, objecting to the levy of these Excise Duties.

Reply received to our letter is published under :

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
CENTRAL BOARD OF REVENUE.

NEW DELHI,

F. No. 7/38/62-CX. VI. *18th June, 1962.*

From

Shri Y. N. Chopra,
Under Secretary, Central Board of Revenue,

To

The General Secretary,
The Chemists and Druggists Association,
1, Memorial Hall Street,
MADRAS-3.

Sir,

Subject :—Excise duty on Patent or Proprietary Medicines.

I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter No. Ex./283/62, dated the 25th May, 1962 on the above subject and to say that it is regretted that the request made therein cannot be agreed to.

Yours faithfully,
(*Sd.*) Y. N. CHOPRA,
*Under Secretary, Central Board of Revenue.*

(The matter is being pursued. The readers will find at other places in the Journal the correspondence on the subject by other associations. A brief on the subject also is given, *vide* pages 6 to 9).

**Levy of Sales Tax - Price with or without Excise Duty**

CT/324/62 *27th June, 1962.*

The Commissioner of Commercial Taxes,
Board of Revenue (C. T)
Chepauk - Madras-5.

Sir,

On behalf of and in the interest of the Chemists and Druggists of this place, may I request you to kindly clarify the following for their daily contact :

> "Whether Sales Tax is to be levied and collected in each bill on a price including Excise Duty or excluding Excise Duty, showing that amount as a surcharge ?"

As the matter is of urgent nature for the business, may I have your clarification as early as possible.

Thank you.

Yours faithfully,

For C. & D. Association,

(*Sd.*) ———
*General Secretary.*

**Our President's visit to Japan**

Our President, Mr. G. K. Sanker, went on a 3 weeks' tour to Japan and returned on the 26th June, '62.

We are awaiting from him interesting news of his trip in an article to our Journal.

PHONE : 33351

**G. R. AGENCIES (Madras)**

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—★—

THE CAUSE OF QUICK SUCCESS : Most men learn from their own personal experience only. This would be a good enough way if they lived to be two hundred years old.

Then when they were one hundred years old, they might be very wise, and they would begin to make money.

But no one lives to be two hundred. Only about three in a hundred live to be eighty. Life is short. The length of the average life is fifty-seven.

So if a man wants to have a quick success, here is the secret of it - learn from the experience of others. Cash in on facts and ideas learned from successful men.

—(*Casson*)

# News from Other Associations

**All India Federation of Chemists and Druggists:**

EXCISE LEVY ON PATENT AND PROPRIETARY MEDICINES

All India Federation of Chemists and Druggists addresses a letter on 23—5—1962 to Sri V. T. Dehejia, Secretary to Finance (Revenue) Government of India, Ministry of Finance, New Delhi, regarding the recent imposition of Excise Taxes:

"While the trade is thankful for reducing the incidence of excise duty to 7½%, it is surprised to find a radical change proposed in the above bill so as to enlarge the scope of the levy. Our members are greatly concerned for the far reaching effect it would produce on this trade and industry. I am therefore, directed to submit as follows:

That prior to the introduction of the above bill the only items in the chemist line subjected to the levy of 10% excise duty were Patent and Proprietory Medicines including non-pharmacopoeial drugs. But now by queer definition a much larger number of medicinal preparations are brought under the levy of excise duty albeit, at a reduced rate of 7½%. This includes Pharmacopoeial Drugs which at no time were subject to excise levy.

I would take the liberty of defining the Pharmacopoeial drugs and the Patent and Proprietory Medicines so that I am explicit in any submission on this important subject.

(1) The pharmacopoeial drugs are those which are included in any one of the accepted pharmacopoeias, which are open to anyone in any part of the world to manufacture and to market without any let or hindrance. Needless to say that Pharmacopoeial drugs remain the same in India and throughout the world. Further they are not accepted for registration under the Patent and Trademarks Act. By no stretch of imagination therefore, they can be bracketted with Patent and Proprietary Medicines.

(2) While Patent and Proprietary Medicines are those that remain the exclusive property of the manufacturers, the name of the preparations, label and get-up etc., are protected by the law of the land against imitation and which are accepted for registration under the Patent and Trademarks Act.

In the new bill however, any Pharmacopoeial drug even though marketted in the official Pharmacopoeial name without any change is termed as Patent and Proprietary Medicine if only there is any symbol, monogram, seal or a short name of the manufacturer mentioned on the same.

Perhaps you are aware that it is a common practice among the manufacturers throughout the world to identify themselves with a symbol, a monogram, seal or a short name even when marketting ordinary pharmacopoeial drugs under official names. The symbols, monograms, seals or short names however, are not identified with the drugs marketted by but only used for identifying the manufacturers as stated above. But because of this a pharmacopoeial drug cannot be termed, by any stretch of imagination as Patent or Proprietary Medicine. The name,

the formula and the constitutents of the Pharmacopoeial drug remain the same and un-like the Patent and Proprietary medicines they are not the property of any manufacturer.

For instance, Aspirin and Shark Liver Oil are Pharmacopoeial drugs open to anybody. But if they are marketted under the Patented or trade name of Aspro and Sharkol respectively, they are by all means Patent and Proprietary medicines confined exclusively to the respective manufacturers. But the same preparations when marketted in their official names as Aspirin and Shark Liver Oil they cannot be termed as Patent and Proprietary Medicines simply because manufacturers have overprinted the labels with their symbol, monogram, seal or short name. Many such instances could be given. But I hope that the above two instances are fully explanatory.

There is also a danger of double imposition of duty. As per instructions received, the customs authorities are collecting 7½% by way of Central Excise levy in addition to the usual custom duty on all Pharmacopoeial drugs even when imported in bulk with some symbol by the exporting manufacturer. The same pharmacopoeial drug will again be subject to the same levy when repacked and sold in smaller packings even though in the same pharmacopoeial name if the repacker has given his own symbol. Then again more often than not this imported Pharmacopoeial drug is one of the constituents as raw material in some other pharmacopoeial drug made in India or used as such in some Patent or Proprietary Medicine. Obviously therefore, these preparations which are usually marketted with some symbol will again attract the duty resulting in the levy gathering momentum like the compound interest on the original sum.

The impact of this bill on the trade and industry would be tremendous in as much as all labels, wrappers, cartoons, seals and in a number of cases even the bottles will have to be changed. While in the case of tablets which are sold by millions, because of the convenience of administration, all old dies and punches will have to be discarded as scrap at an enormous loss. At the same time the cost of new labels, dies, punches, etc., will have to be incurred for marketting the products in the acceptable style and form. You will admit that it takes time to prepare new labels, packing materials and much more time in preparing dies and punches for tablet making. Our previous commitments therefore, with the government and other institutions will have to be fulfilled in any case at a loss of 7½% in the initial stages.

I further sumbit that even from among the group accorded within the purview of this bill there are a number of life saving medicines which should, on individual merits, be exempted from this levy. I suggest that a list of such medicines be collected and studied for the purpose of exemption. This Federation, if called upon, would be happy of whatever service in this respect.

I may bring the fact to your notice that the trade and industry are greatly perturbed over this unusual definition given to the pharmacopoeial drugs in order to bring them under the purview of the bill. You will agree that ultimately the levy will reflect on the selling prices and to that extent the public, hospitals and dispensaries will have to pay extra on the ordinary pharmacopoeial drugs of every day use.

I hope that due consideration will be paid to the above points and that you will decide to remove the concerned provisions of the bill so as to give necessary relief to the trade and industry in this line. I have no doubt

that the case has been fully explained in this short letter. But should you require any further explanation on any point I shall be glad to submit the same on receipt of your reply.

This matter is of utmost importance to the trade and industry and shall thank you therefore, to treat it as such and give your urgent attention to the same."

(The Chemists and Druggists' Association, Bombay, also sent an appeal on the same lines).

In reply to the above letter, the Under-Secretary, Central Board of Revenue, New Delhi, writes on 16—6—'62:

The Hony. Secretary,
All India Federation of Chemists and Druggists,
43, Princess Street, Bombay-2.

Dear Sir,

*Sub*:—Patent and Proprietary Medicines.

I am directed to refer to your letter dated the 23rd May, 1962, and to say that instructions have already been issued to all Collectors that it is not the intention that Pharmacopoeial preparations containing single therapeutic agents cleared in bulk quantities in a form which is not 'ready for use' (*i.e.* not in a dosage form and without a label or other indication of dose, method of usage or application or any other therapeutic information) should be charged to duty.

2. Instructions have also been issued that the labels in stock can be used without attracting duty if the special mark, monogram, or trade mark appearing on them is properly defaced, blocked or obliterated. If, however, the label contains water marks the label must be removed and replaced by another label if the medicine is desired to be got out of the category of branded medicines.

3. I am to add that duty on certain medicines and drugs considered as 'life saving' has also been considerably reduced.

Yours faithfully,

(*Sd.*) Y. N. Chopra,

*Under Secretary, Central Board of Revenue.*

The Federation sends another letter dated 22—6—'62.

22—6—'62.

The Under Secretary,
Central Board of Revenue,
Government of India, New Delhi.

Dear Sir,

*Sub*:—Patent and Proprietary Medicines.

I am thankful to you for your prompt reply No. 7/38/62-CX.VI of the 16th instant on the above subject. The relief on certain items announced by your department is but a small mercy against the multitude covered by the bill in question. What we object to is the very levy on common drugs of daily use on the grounds that they are sold with some mark of the manufacturers even when they are put up precisely under their official and pharmacopoeial names. The simple mark of the manufacturer does not make the drug patent or proprietary for, the pharmacopoeial drug is neither patented nor any proprietary rights could be claimed on the same. The mark, symbol or seal of the manufacturer, it should be admitted is for the protection of the quality a practice in vogue throughout the world as explained in my previous letter.

Even at the cost of repetition of the argument I would submit that the mark of the seal whatever, has no relation whatever with the drug but is identified with the manufacturers. All that it means is that the

manufacturers name is indicated by a short title or seal or symbol. For instance :—

(1) The Bengal Chemical & Pharmaceutical Works Ltd., is known by the short name of 'BCPW.'

(2) The Chemical, Industrial & Pharmaceutical Laboratories Ltd., is known by the short name of 'CIPLA.'

(3) The Alembic Chemical Works Ltd., by the short name of 'ALEMBIC'

(4) The Zandu Pharmaceutical Works Ltd., by the short name of 'ZANDU'

Even the manufacturers of the advanced countries of the west give a short title to their name by which they are known. For example :—

(1) The S. A. F. Hoffmann-La Roche & Co. Ltd., (of Switzerland) by the short name of 'ROCHE.'

(2) The British Drug Houses Ltd., (of England) by the short name of 'BDH.'

Such short title, monogram, symbol or a seal cannot by itself constitute a brand within the meaning of patents and proprietaries as far as the pharmacopoeial drugs are concerned. Let me point out that even institutions, associations and not excluding the government departments are known by their short titles and referred to in all official correspondence. The privilege of the use of the short title etc. has so long been enjoyed by manufacturing houses in India that it would be sheer injustice to deprive them of the use of the title made popular over a period of several years or even to offer use of the same at a cost of 7½% on all the present and future turnover.

A pharmacopoeial drug remains pharmacopoeial whether associated with the full name alone or a along with the short title of the manufacturer. To the best of my knowledge the present bill has no parallel in any part of the world. The issue therefore, is not one of small relief here or there but is one of precluding the entire line of pharmacopoeial drugs from the purview of the bill provided of course when marketted in their official names.

I hope that the above points will receive the consideration due to them and that needful will be done in the matter.

Yours faithfully,

(*Sd.*) N. J. Bole,
*Hon. Secretary.*

**Bengal Chemists and Druggists Association**

UNIFORM PRICES

Bengal Chemists and Druggists' Association give out their opinions in response to the letter addressed by All India Federation of Chemists and Druggists to all the associations calling for their views on "Uniform selling prices" to be discussed at the proposed joint meeting of all sections of our Trade and Industry-Retailers, wholesalers, Agents, Distributors, Manufacturers, etc.,—with a view to strike at a common note and if possible some way for adoption.

"At the outset we may state that a system of canalisation of the trade as exists in many of the advanced countries *i.e.* flow of goods from manufacturers and their sole Distributors or Agents to Wholesalers; from Wholesalers to Retailers and Medical Practitioners and from Retailers to Consumers would be best for all concerned and to the ultimate benefit of the public. We suggest the following steps for the improvement of the present state of affairs :—

1. The absence of co-operation and co-ordination amongst the manufacturers, wholesalers and retailers as also between the members of each of them has resulted more or less in a chaotic condition which is very much injurious to the interest of all as also of the public. This along with the craze of the public for cheapness irrespective of all other considerations has been one of the main causes of unethical practices and of the presence of faked and substandard goods in the market.

2. Some sort of unity is essential amongst the members of the parties with a representative body of each who can speak for them and a standing committee for the purpose.

3. Though the system of canalisation does not exist at present and the manufacturers do sell to all Drug Licencees-wholesale or retail under similar terms and conditions, still from the trade point of view and for our immediate purpose we would have to consider the division of work between these two branches of trade-wholesale and retail particularly in our discussions about the discounts, delivery etc.

4. There is to be a price list of all manufacturers in which the rate for sale to consumers is to be given.

5. There is to be a discount to the trade sufficient to cover the wholesale and the retail trade allowing them a reasonable margin of profit and this rate of discount is to be uniform.

6. There might be a system of bonus in addition to the general discount on annual purchases but that would be limited to 1% to 6% on quantitative basis.

7. The delivery system of the manufacturers is to be as far as possible uniform and free. For outstations there is to be for this purpose a minimum limit on the amount or quantity of purchases in each consignment.

8. Uniform system for replacement of date expired items and credit for price reductions.

9. Guarantee by dealers not to sell off any portion of the discount or bonus to the consumers and guarantee by manufacturers to stop supplies or at least the discount and bonus to all who would break the guarantee.

10. With regard to rates of discount we tentatively suggest the following :—

(*a*) Discount of 25% on all drugs and medicines.

(*b*) Discount of 40% on drugs coming under the Dangerous Drugs Act because of the extra licence fees and labour involved in maintaining detailed records.

For the purpose of giving some shape to this scheme the Associations of both the manufacturers and the trade have to be made comprehensive and powerful and the backing of the Government is essential and vital. Unless the Associations are in a position to control effectively their sales and particularly to consumers at rates settled by the composite body, it would be difficult to show any practical or beneficial result. It is for this purpose that our Association raised the question in the last and also in one or two previous Drugs Conferences. After preliminary discussions we think a permanent standing body on an all India basis consisting of representatives of the manufacturers, wholesale and retail trade, medical practitioners and of the Government has to be formed for drawing up a comprehensive programme and plan of work with meetings twice or thrice a year. The fact that the main offices of the Federation, All India Retail Association, the P.A.M.D.A.L., and the All India Manufacturers Association happen to be in Bombay is a very good augury for this purpose and will be a great help."

**Surat Chemists and Druggists' Association**

*Surat Chemists' and Druggists' Association, Limdachowk, Surat* addresses a letter to The Honourable Deputy Minister of Health, Gujarat State, Sachivala, Ahmedabad, on 19-4-1962. (This letter is the result of their meeting on 1-4-1962): These are the two points raised.

HAWKING IN MEDICINES

I. The licensed chemists are required to conduct sales within their licenced premises and to obtain different classes of licenses and pay the fees thereof. They are required to maintain records and registers and issue bills. But to avoid all these or such difficulties several concerns have formed out this new way of selling their products at the doors of the consumers. These hawkers of medicines try to dump the goods and thereby affect *bonafide* dealers who are required to incur a lot of expenses.

It is, therefore, prayed that in the interests of *bonafide* trade, Your Honour will be pleased to institute necessary inquiries in the matter, and see that such a practice is put to a stop at the earliest.

SAMPLING TO DOCTORS

II The manufacturers distribute samples to doctors, and Registered Medical Practitioners. But I regret to state that such samples are being sold in plenty in the market. Besides, full charges are being recovered from such so called free samples. These are, in no sense, free samples, as money is being raised from the samples. The samples are also utilized in manipulation of prices. It will, therefore, be clear that though manufacturers apparently charge nothing for samples, they are sources of income to a number of persons Income acquired from samples are not accounted for, by persons concerned and hence attracts no taxes. As a result, Government loses a lot of revenue by way of Income Tax, Sales Tax and Inter-State Sales Tax, etc. Thus the system of distribution of free samples, is harmful to the Government revenues. It is, therefore, requested that necessary rules may be framed for free distribution of medicinal samples so as to keep a check on the same.

**The Madura Chemists and Druggists' Association, Madurai**

Celebrated 8th Annual Meeting on 3rd July, 1962. They brought out a fine Annual Report on the occasion.

# News and Comments

### Central Drug Inspectors

Dr. Sushila Nayyar, the Union Health Minister, in the Lok Sabha on 20th June, '62 said that there were only 109 inspectors whereas there were a larger number of manufacturing houses as well as 22,300 licensed manufacturers and 63,000 licensed sellers. The control over imported drugs was with the Government of India, while that over medicines manufactured within the country rested with the State Governments. It was a fact that standards of enforcement of the Drugs Act were not uniform in all the States. The matter had been taken up in the Central Council of Health The Amended Drugs Act provided for appointment of certain number of inspectors by the Government of India to help the State Governments. The State Governments must be given some time to work the new Act. If it proved unsatisfactory then the Centre might take up the question of appointing its own inspectors.

### Ayurvedic and Unani Drugs

Dr. Sushila Nayyar, speaking of the above said, that as no standard had yet been laid for Ayurvedic and Unani drugs, it was possible that the same drug produced at different places might vary in proportion and quality. The Central Ayurvedic Research Council was taking certain measures to ensure uniform quality of Ayurvedic drugs.

### Adulteration

Mr. Morarji Desai, Union Finance Minister in the Lok Sabha on 15th June 1962, in reply to Mr. H.V. Kamath who suggested that people who adulterated foodstuffs and medicines should be flogged, said that in a civilised country, flogging should not be resorted to. While he felt that heavy punishment should be meted out to those who indulged in adulteration, there should be no flogging. "I do not mind hanging a man but flogging is bad," he said.

Hyderabad - 23-6-'62, Dr. D. S. Raju, Union Deputy Health Minister, while inaugurating the Institute of Mental Health and the Out-patient-cum-Administrative Block at the Hospital for Mental Diseases at Erragadda, said that adulteration of drugs was a "heinous crime" and should be put down strongly. India was far behind in psychiatric treatment and that there were only 150 psychiatrists in the country. He said they should not hesitate to spend more money on research in any branch, including mental diseases. It might be possible to evolve a cheaper treatment for cancer by continuous research. There was shortage of drugs now and he hoped India would become self-sufficient in respect of drugs in three or four years, as a result of the commissioning of the four proposed Russian-aided drug factories.

### Farewell Party to Mr. J G. Gonsalves

A committee of hosts bade farewell to Mr. J. G. Gonsalves at Hotel Woodlands on Sunday the 24th June, 1962 at 4-30 p.m. by a nicely got up Tea party. Mr. J. G. Gonsalves, the Manager of M/s. J. L. Morrison, Son & Jones (India) Private Ltd., Madras, is going to Calcutta on a higher assignment.

—★—

# Scientific News

### Artificial Valves for Heart

A Ukranian scientist has designed an artificial triple heart valve, Tass reported on Saturday from Kiev. Tass said the flaps of the valve, shaped like natural ones, are made from synthetic material. They are fixed into a clip which has an opening for the growth of heart tissues. The designer, Mr. Yuti Krivhikov, who works at a Ukranian Research Institute, said the valve was now being tested in animals.

### New Atomic Radiation Laboratory Can Preserve Large Amount of Food

NATICK, MASSACHUSETTS — The U. S. atoms for peace programme will take a long step forward this month with completion of an Atomic Radiation Laboratory here that can sterilize large amounts of fresh food for indefinite storage without refrigeration.

Atomic radiation inhibits or destroys bacteria and insects which spoil food. This form is becoming an important peacetime use of nuclear energy.

Paul C. Aebersold, Atomic Energy Commission, Director of Isotopes Development, said recently :

"It is expected that radiation processing of food will eventually find its place among the historic food preservation processes of drying salting, canning, freezing and freeze-drying."

The U. S. Food and Drug Administration is expected in the near future to approve atomic-radiated bacon for human consumption in unlimited amounts, and for commercial sales to the American public.

*(USIS)*

### U. S. Closer to Proof That Viruses Cause Some Forms on Cancer

Philadelphia — Scientists for the first time have changed healthy human tissue into a cancer-like mass by infecting it with a virus.

The experiments bring science a step closer to demonstrating that viruses cause at least some forms of human cancer. This is a major goal of cancer research in numerous U. S. and overseas laboratories.

More importantly, the new finding offers hope that researchers eventually may be able to prevent virus-caused cancers by vaccination, just as doctors today vaccinate against polio and other virus caused diseases.

*(USIS)*

### Vaccine to Cure Cancer

*Optimism of Dr. Salk*

NEW YORK, JUNE 24, Dr. Jonas Salk, developer of the polio vaccine named after him, today predicted that it may some day be possible to eliminate cancer by means of an all-purpose vaccine to control all the viruses that attack the human body.

### Pfizer Introduces new Flavour Enhancer

NEW YORK — A flavour enhancer developed for use in a wide variety of food products is being introduced to the food industry by the Pfizer Company.

The new flavour compound, called Veltol, is a highly purified fine white powder that increases the flavour sensation of foods while enhancing their aroma. Suitable for use with a wide range of flavours, it appears to be particularly effective in sweetening and mellowing natural fruit flavours, chocolate products, candies, cakes, fudges, desserts and ice cream.

*(PFIZER-DUMEX)*

# Tenders

*(From the I.T.J. 16-6-1962)*

## VARIOUS DRUGS

*Office of Issue.*—The Directorate of Supplies and Disposals, Sapt Building, Graham Road, Ballard Estate, Bombay.

Tender No. Bom/M1/2044-N.

Due by 1 p.m. on the 31st July 1962.

Sealed tenders are invited on behalf of the purchaser named in the schedule to the invitation to tender for—

| Item No. | Description of Stores | Quantity |
|---|---|---|
| 1. | Dextrosum Hydratum (Medicinal Glucose to IP/BP/USP ... | 22,270 kgs. |
| 2. | Inj. Aneurine Hydrochloride (Vit. $B_1$) 100 mg. in 1 ml. vial of 10 ml. to IP/BP/USP ... | 27,000 vials. |
| 3. | Injectio Cyanocobalamin (Vit. $B_{12}$) 50 micrograms per ml. in vial of 5 ml. to IP/BP/USP .. | 93,000 vials. |
| 4. | Injectio Insulin + Zinc Suspension (Insulin lento) 40 IU per ml. vial of 10 ml. of BP ... | 3,900 vials. |
| 5. | Paraffinum Molle-Flavum (Vaseline) to IP/BP/USP ... | 9,540 kgs. |

*N.B.*—Intending tenderer may obtain a copy of the letter of invitation to tender and the tender form complete with schedule from the Directorate General of Supplies and Disposals, New Delhi, and its Regional offices at Calcutta and Madras on payment of Rs. 10.

*I. T. J. June 16, 1962.*

—★—

"A tradesman who would succeed in his way must begin by establishing a character of integrity and good manners; without the former, nobody will go to his shop at all; without the latter, nobody will go there twice. This rule does not exclude the fair arts of trade. He may sell his goods at the best price he can within certain bounds. He may avail himself of the humour, the whims, and the fantastical tastes of his customers; but what he warrants to be good must be really so, what he seriously asserts must be true, or his first fraudulent profits will soon end in a bankruptcy. It is the same in higher life, and in the great business of the world. A man who does not solidly establish and really deserve a character of truth, probity, good manners, and good morals, at his first setting out in the world, may impose and shine like a meteor for a very short time, but will very soon vanish, and be extinguished with contempt."

—*Lord Chesterfield.*

* * *

"If anyone touches a tortoise, the tortoise pulls in his head and plays dead. But if anyone touches a frog, he jumps. And keeps on jumping until he is out of danger.

Now there are many business men who are like tortoises, and there are quite a few who are like frogs. The men who try to hide, I am sure, are much more numerous than men who jump.

What one man fears as a danger, a wise man welcomes as an opportunity. Don't be a tortoise."

—*Herbert N. Casson*

* * *

"Fortune is a woman, and therefore friendly to the young, who command her with audacity."

—*Machiavelli.*

## DRUGS AMENDMENT RULES (1962)

**Ministry of Health**

*New Delhi, the 16th June 1962.*

S. O. 1935—The following draft of rules further to amend the Drugs Rules, 1945, which the Central Government proposes to make, in exercise of the powers conferred by sections 12 and 33 of the Drugs Act, 1940 (23 of 1940), after consultation with the Drugs Technical Advisory Board, is published, as required by the said sections for the information of all persons likely to be affected thereby and *notice is hereby given that the said draft will be taken into consideration on or after the 31st August, 1962. Any objections or suggestions which may be received from any persons with respect to the said draft before the date so specified will be considered by the Central Government.*

### DRAFT RULES

1. These rules may be called the Drugs (Amendment) Rules, 1962.

2. In the Drugs Rules, 1945 (hereinafter referred to as the said rules), in sub-rule (1) of rule 96 after clause (iv), the following clause shall be inserted; namely:

"(*vii*) Drugs specified in Schedule P shall bear on their labels the date of manufacture and the date of expiry of potency. The period between these two dates shall not exceed that laid down in that Schedule:

Provided that this period may be extended by the Licensing Authority specified in clause (b) of rule 21 in respect of any specified drug if on the basis of the stability and other data submitted by the manufacturer the Licensing Authority is satisfied that the drug would retain its potency for a period longer than that laid down in the Schedule".

3. After Schedule N of the said rule, the following shall be inserted; namely:—

SCHEDULE P (See rule 96)

**Life Period of Drugs**

| Name of the Drug. | | Period in months for which the drug is expected to retain its potency under the conditions of storage notified by the Licensing Authority specified in Sub-rule (i) of rule 59. |
|---|---|---|
| Adrenaline for Injection | ... | 12 months. |
| Anti-haemophillic Human Globulin | ... | 12 „ |
| ANTIBIOTICS | | |
| Penicillin crystalline | ... | 36 „ |
| Penicillin Oil and wax | ... | 18 „ |
| Procaine Penicillin G | ... | 36 „ |

| Name of the Drug. | | Period in months for which the drug is expected to retain its potency under the conditions of storage notified by the Licensing Authority specified in Sub-rule (i) of rule 59. |
|---|---|---|
| Penicillin tablets and Lozenges | ... | 12 months. |
| Penicillin Ointment | ... | 12 ,, |
| Potassium Phenoxymethyl Penicillin Tablets | ... | 18 ,, |
| Benzathine Penicillin G | ... | 36 ,, |
| Streptomycin Sulphate or Hydrochloride | ... | 48 ,, |
| Dihydrostreptomycin Sulphate or Hydrochloride | ... | 48 ,, |
| Streptomycin and Dihydrostreptomycin Sulphate or Hydrochloride. | | 48 ,, |
| Streptomycin or Dihydrostreptomycin Tablets | ... | 24 ,, |
| Streptomycin or Dihydrostreptomycin Ointment | ... | 24 ,, |
| Chloramphenicol Capsules and tablets | ... | 60 ,, |
| Chloramphenicol Palmitate | ... | 48 ,, |
| Chloramphenicol Palmitate Oral Suspension | .. | 48 ,, |
| Chlortetracycline Hydrochloride (Crystalline) | ... | 60 ,, |
| Chlortetracycline Hydrochloride Capsules | ... | 60 ,, |
| Chlortetracycline Hydrochloride Tablets | ... | 24 ,, |
| Chlortetracycline Hydrochloride Ointments | ... | 24 ,, |
| Tetracycline Hydrochloride | ... | 36 ,, |
| Tetracycline | ... | 24 ,, |
| Tetracycline Hydrochloride for intramuscular use | ... | 36 ,, |
| Tetracycline Hydrochloride Capsules | ... | 36 ,, |
| Tetracycline Capsules | ... | 24 ,, |
| Tetracycline or Tetracycline Hydrochloride tablets | ... | 24 ,, |
| Oxytetracycline Hydrochloride | ... | 36 ,, |
| Oxytetracycline Hydrochloride capsules | .. | 36 ,, |
| Oxytetracycline Hydrochloride Tablets | ... | 24 ,, |
| Bacitracin powders | ... | 18 ,, |
| Batracin or Zinc Bacitracin (tablets) | ... | 12 ,, |
| Bacitracin or Zinc Bacitracin Lozenges | ... | 12 ,, |
| Demethyl Chlortetracycline Hydrochloride | ... | 36 ,, |
| Demethyl Chlortetracycline Hydrochloride capsule | ... | 36 ,, |
| Arsenicals like Neoarsphenamine | ... | |
| Sulpharsphenamine and tryparsamide | ... | 60 ,, |
| Chorionic Gonadotrophin and Injection | ... | 24 ,, |
| Cobra Venom in solution | ... | 36 ,, |
| Concentrated Himan Red Blood Corpuscles | ... | 2 weeks. |
| Corticotrophin | ... | 24 months. |
| Dextran Injection | ... | 60 ,, |
| Dextran Sulphate Injection | ... | 24 ,, |
| Ergonovine Maleate Injection | ... | 24 ,, |
| Heparin Injection | ... | 36 ,, |
| Human Fibrin Foam | ... | 36 ,, |
| Human Fibrinogen | ... | 36 ,, |
| Human Thrombin | ... | 36 ,, |

| Name of the Drug. | Period in months for which the drug is expected to retain its potency under the conditions of storage notified by the Licensing Authority specified in Sub-rule (i) of rule 59. |
|---|---|
| **INSULIN PREPARATIONS** | |
| Globulin Zinc Insulin Injection ... | 18 months |
| Insulin Injection ... | 24 „ |
| Insulin Zinc Suspension ... | 18 „ |
| Isophane Insulin Injection ... | 18 „ |
| Protamine Zinc Insulin Injection ... | 24 „ |
| Liquid Extract of Ergot ... | 12 „ |
| Liver Extract Crude Injection ... | 24 „ |
| **NORMAL HUMAN PLASMA** | |
| Liquid Plasma ... | 24 „ |
| Frozen Plasma ... | 60 „ |
| Dried Plasma ... | 60 „ |
| Pituitary Posterior Injection ... | 18 „ |
| Oxytocin Injection ... | 24 „ |
| Vasopression Injection ... | 24 „ |
| Protein Hydrolysate ... | 12 „ |
| Dried Normal Human Serum Albumin ... | 36 „ |
| Liquid Normal Human Serum Albumin ... | 60 „ |
| **PERTUSSIS IMMUNE HUMAN SERUM** | |
| Liquid Serum ... | 12 „ |
| Lyophilised Serum ... | 60 „ |
| Sterilised surgical ligature and suture ... | 60 „ |
| Thrombin (Bovine Origin) ... | 36 „ |
| Alum precipitated Diphtheria Toxoid ... | 24 „ |
| Alum precipitated Diphtheria and Tetanus Toxoid ... | 24 „ |
| Alum precipitated Diphtheria and Tetanus Toxoid and Pertussis Vaccine Combined ... | 18 „ |
| Alum Precipitated Tetanus Toxoid ... | 24 „ |
| Aluminium Hydroxide Absorbed Diphtheria Toxoid ... | 24 „ |
| Aluminium Hydroxide Absorbed Diphtheria and Tetanus Toxoid. | 18 „ |
| Aluminium Hydroxide Absorbed Diphtheria and Tetanus Toxoid and Portussis Vaccine combined ... | 18 „ |
| Aluminium Hydroxide Absorbed Tetanus Toxoid ... | 24 „ |
| Diagnostic Diphtheria Toxins (Schick test) ... | 12 „ |
| Diphtheria Toxoid ... | 24 „ |
| Inactivated Diagnostic Diphtheria Toxin ... | 12 „ |
| Old Tuberculin ... | 60 „ |
| Tetanus Toxoid ... | 24 „ |

| Name of the Drug. | | Period in months for which the drug is expected to retain its potency under the conditions of storage notified by the Licensing Authority specified in Sub-rule (i) of rule 59. |
|---|---|---|
| Tuberculin PPD | ... | 60 months |
| Vaccine Lymph | ... | 12 months when stored at and 0°C. and 3 months when stored between 0° to 5°C. |
| **OTHER VACCINES** | | |
| Alum precipitated pertussis vaccine | ... | 18 months. |
| B.C.G. Vaccine | ... | 14 ,, |
| Cholera Vaccine | ... | 18 ,, |
| Pertussis Vaccine | ... | 18 ,, |
| Plague Vaccine | ... | 18 ,, |
| Rabies Vaccine | ... | 6 ,, |
| Typhoid Vaccine | ... | 18 ,, |
| Typhoid and Paratyphoid Vaccine | ... | 18 ,, |
| Typhoid Paratyphoid A and B | ... | 18 ,, |
| Typhoid Paratyphoid A, B and C | ... | 18 ,, |
| Typhoid Paratyphoid A, B and C Detanus Vaccine | ... | 18 ,, |
| Typhus Vaccine | ... | 18 ,, |
| Yellow Fever Vaccine | ... | 18 ,, |
| Viper venom in solution | ... | 3 ,, |
| Whole Human Blood | ... | 2 weeks. |
| **ANTITOXIN** | | |
| (For salt extracted preparations) | ... | (For enzyme digested preparations). |
| 20% excess potency | ... | 12 months 5% excess potency 12 months. |
| 30% excess potency | ... | 24 months 10% excess potency 24 months. |
| 40% excess potency | ... | 36 months 15% excess potency 36 months. |
| 50% excess potency | ... | 48 months 20% excess potency 48 months. |

(No. F. 1-7-'62-D)

A. C. RAY,
*Under Secretary.*

*The Gazette of India: June 23, 1962.*

## Additions to Unrestricted Preparations

MINISTRY OF FINANCE

(Department of Revenue)

MEDICINAL AND TOILET PREPARATIONS

*New Delhi, the 23rd June, 1962.*

G.S.R. 825 - In pursuance of sub-rule (3) of rule 60 of the Medicinal and Toilet Preparations (Excise Duties) Rules, 1956, the Central Government hereby declares that the new medicinal preparations specified in the table below shall be included in the category of unrestricted preparations.

TABLE

(Unrestricted Preparations)

**Medicinal Preparations.**

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| BIVIT | ... | Manufactured by Prof. Gajjar's Standard Chemical Works Limited, Bombay. |
| HEMIPHOS | ... | Manufactured by M/s. Geoffrey Manners & Co., Ltd., Bombay. |
| NEO-FERILEX | ... | Manufactured by M/s. Rallis India Ltd., (T.C.F. Division), Bombay. |

(No. 6)

G.S.R. 826 - In pursuance of sub-rule (3) of rule 60 of the Medicinal and Toilet Preparations (Excise Duties) Rules, 1956, the Central Government hereby declares that the new alcoholic preparation "SYRUP OF FIGS" Manufactured by M/s. Kemp & Co., Ltd., Bombay shall be included in the category of unrestricted preparations.

(No. 7)

*The Gazette of India: June 23, 1962.*

## Exemption from payment of tax for sales of bandage Cloth and gauze under Madras General Sales Tax Act

*Fort St. George, June 6, 1962.*

II-I No. 2769 of 1962.

In exercise of the powers conferred by Section 17 of the Madras General Sales Tax Act, 1959 (Madras Act 1 of 1959), the Governor of Madras hereby exempts, on and from the 1st April 1961, the tax payable under the said Act in respect of the sales of bandage cloth and gauze.

G. K. MAHADEVAN,

*Deputy Secretary to Government.*

*Fort St. George Gazette: June 20, 1962.*

## Further Reduction of Excise Levy on Life Saving Drugs

(*Central Excises Notification 108/62 dated 13-6-'62*).

G.S R. 788. In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-rule (1) of rule 8 of the Central Excise Rules, 1944, as in force in India and as applied to the State of Pondicherry, the Central Government hereby exempts with effect from the 24th April, 1962, the following patent or proprietary medicines falling under item No. 14E of the First Schedule to the Central Excises and Salt Act, 1944 (1 of 1944), from so much of the duty as is in excess of 2½% *ad valorem*, namely :—

1. Quinine and its salts ;

2. Dapsone ;

3. Isoniazid ;

4. Para-amino Salicylic Acid, its salts and esters ;

5. Insulin, all types ;

6. Iodochlorohydroxyquinoline, Di-iodohydroxyquinoline and Emetine ;

7. Penicilline and Streptomycin including Dihydrostreptomycin, in their pure form or as salts or as derivatives or in combinations among themselves or with any other medicine at serial 1 to 6 above and intended for oral or parenteral use but excluding combinations with any other substance in therapeutic or prophylactic quantities.

## Exemption of Excise Duty on Nitric and Hydrochloric Acids

(*Central Excises Notification 123/62 dated 13-6-62*).

G.S.R. 803 - In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-rule (1) of rule 8 of the Central Excise Rules, 1944, as in force in India and as applied to the State of Pondicherry, the Central Government hereby exempts with effect from the 24th April 1962, nitric and hydrochloric acids falling under Item No. 14G of the First Schedule to the Central Excises and Salt Act, 1944 (1 of 1944), from the whole of the duty leviable* thereon, subject to the following conditions, namely :—

(*i*) the sulphuric acid used in their manufacture has already paid the appropriate amount of duty ;

(*ii*) no power is used at any stage in the process of manufacture ;

(*iii*) the total quantity of both nitric and hydrochloric acids produced does not exceed 5 metric tonnes in any calendar month or 50 metric tonnes in a year and or which production of nitric acid does not exceed 1½ metric tonnes in any calendar month or 15 metric tonnes in a year ;

(*iv*) the manufacturer, or in the case of partnership, any partner thereof has no proprietary interest in any other concern producing such acids ;

Provided that any manufacturer of nitric and hydrochloric acids applying for a licence on or after the 13th June, 1962, shall not be eligible for this exemption.

## Last Date for Submission of Applications by Established Importers

*April 1962 - March 1963.*

The following Public Notice (No: 57-ITC(PN)/62, dated the 28th May 1962) has been issued by the Government of India in the Ministry of Commerce and Industry :—

Attention of the importers is invited to para 13 of Section I of the current Red Book according to which the last date for submission of applications by established importers is 30th June 1962.

2. On a review of the position, it has been decided to extend the last date from the 30th June, 1962 to the 31st July, 1962 for submission of applications by the established importers for licences for import of the following items :—

| Serial No and Part of the I.T.C. Schedule. | | Description. |
|---|---|---|
| 19(1)(i) - (vii)/II | ... | Ball bearings. |
| 87, 109/IV (Appendix 19) | ... | Drugs and Medicines. |
| 293, 295 and 297/IV (Appendix 26) | ... | Motor Vehicle parts. |
| 22, 31/V (Appendix 28) | ... | Chemicals. |

*(I.T J. June 9, 1962).*

## Import Trade Control Policy for the year April 1962 - March 1963

*(Vide I.T.C.C. (Madras) No. 102/62. dated June 11, 1962)*

Attention is invited to the Import Policy announced for licensing to Established Importers, Actual Users, etc., in the Red Book for April 1962 - March 1963. With the depletion of the Country's sterling balances, the foreign exchange position has become more difficult. In order to check further deterioration, it has been decided to apply to cut in the grant of licences to Established Importers and Actual Users, etc., in the manner indicated below :—

**Established Importers**: Established Importers will be granted quota/additional licences and other types of licences equal to 50% of their entitlement calculated in terms of the policy announced in the current Red Book. The minimum value of licences to which the Established Importers are eligible in terms of the provisions contained in para 31 of Section I of the Red Book or elsewhere will be reduced by 50%. The value of licences granted on an annual basis or in two half-yearly instalments will be subject to 50% cut. Licences already granted to Established Importers for the current period will be called back for reduction in value. Established Importers should immediately return the licences granted for the current period to the concerned licensing authority for amendment in value, without entering into any further commitment for the supply of goods against such licences. The cut will not be applicable to licences to be granted to Established Importers under aid from U.S.A.

**Actual Users All Types**: A cut will also be applied in licensing the requirements of actual users from free resources. The extent of cut will be decided in each

case on merits, subject to the availability of foreign exchange. Consumer Co-operative Societies: A 50% cut will be applied in the entitlement of licences to be issued to Consumer Co-operative Societies in terms of the provisions contained in Appendix 41 of the current Red Book. The position will be reviewed by the end of September 1962 and supplementary licences will be issued wherever necessary; subject to the availability of foreign exchange (Public Notice No. 65-ITC(PN)/62, dated June 8, 1962).

### Import Trade Control Policy for April 1962 - March 1963 - Calling back of Licence issued for the current period

(*Vide I.T.C.C. (Madras) No. 103/62, dated June 12, 1962*).

Attention of the importers is particularly invited to paras 3 and 5 of Public Notice No. 65-ITC(PN)/62 dated June 6, 1962 reproduced in the office of the Joint Chief Controller of Imports I.T.C.C. No. 102/62, dated June 11, 1962. Established Importers and Consumer Co-operative Societies who have already received licences from the Office of the Joint Chief Controller of Imports for the April 1962 - March 1963 Licensing period, are requested to send back their licences immediately to the office of the Joint Chief Controller of Imports for making suitable amendments in values—In this connection attention is also specifically invited to sub-para (2) of para 3 in the Public Notice mentioned above where in the trade have been advised not to enter into any further commitment for the supply of goods against such licences. In cases where firm commitments have been entered into prior to the issue of Public Notice No. 65-ITC(PN)/62 dated June 8, 1962, the licence holders should produce documentary evidence in original in proof of the commitments made. In every case both copies of the licences should be submitted to the above office. Those wishing to hand over their licences in persons can do so at the office counter during office hours when a receipt in respect thereof will be given. These licences, however, will be returned to the parties concerned after suitable action has been taken by Registered Post only.

### INCOME TAX RETURNS: TO FILE BEFORE 31st JULY 1962

With effect from the current assessment year, all persons who have taxable incomes are required to furnish voluntarily return of their income in a prescribed form. The return has to be furnished before June 30, 1962, or in the case of persons having income from business, before the expiry of six months from the end of the relevant accounting year, whichever is later. In special cases, these time limits can be extended upto a prescribed maximum by the Income Tax Officer on an application being made to him in this regard. However, as this is the first year during which the new procedure is being introduced, it has been decided that the time limit may be extended by one month in all cases without any application being made in that regard. Thus, assessees may file their returns of income before July 31, 1962, or, where they have business income, the expiry of seven months from the end of the relevant accounting year, whichever is later.

Some day a tax return may contain only three questions.
How much money have you got?
Where is it?
How soon can you get at it?